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cognizance and must be met by the political department of the government."

"An act of Congress is not unconstitutional because it supersedes a prior treaty."—*Stephens v. Cherokee Nation*, 174 U. S., 445.

It was fully maintained by many high legal authorities that our treaty with England was violated when Congress by law provided for the free use of the Panama Canal by our coasting vessels, but no one contended that the Act of Congress was therefore unconstitutional.

It will, therefore, be seen that when Mr. Griffis says that no provision is more strongly safeguarded against attempted nullification by legislators than the provision making treaties the supreme law of the land, he is not in agreement with the Supreme Court of the United States, for that august tribunal has repeatedly held that the legislators in Congress may do just that very thing.

On page 573, Mr. Griffis asks:

"Shall we keep faith and respect our own supreme law of the land?"

I would suggest in answer to this question that so far as California is concerned, having made the provisions of the treaty part of her statute law, it is quite probable that she intends to respect it.

Yours very truly,

"CALIFORNIA."

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

APPRECIATION

November 4, 1914.

SIR,—I think THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW has taken the position in the country equal to the old *Harper's Weekly*. For a great number of years I have always taken a great interest in any articles written by Mr. George Harvey, and he has certainly revived THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, and I believe has made it one of the most popular magazines in the country.

The personal influence of a man like you, Colonel Harvey, is a great asset to any paper, and in addition to that it is a great asset to any country to have a man with such a clear sense to dissect our foibles and also the good traits of our American citizens.

W. A. SADD.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.